

REPUBLICANS: Bush in Front

(Continued from Page 1)

of Nevada, who last month quit the race. "He's used his advantages effectively, and he has not made mistakes."

Mr. Bush had raised over \$9.4 million by the start of the summer, more than twice the figure of his closest competitors, Mr. Dole and Mr. Kemp.

He has far more endorsements of elected and party officials than anyone else, including more New York House members than are backing their colleague from Buffalo, Mr. Kemp.

He also has the deepest, broadest organization, the only one, a senior Republican official says, "really prepared to compete everywhere."

Most important of all, Mr. Bush has seven years as President Ronald Reagan's chosen lieutenant in two campaigns and two administrations, with a reputation for unblemished loyalty that none of his opponents dares to question.

In the eyes of a great many Republicans," says a Republican governor who looked at the race and decided not to get in, "George has earned the nomination already."

The key question for the Republican contest thus becomes whether Mr. Bush stumbles in the early party caucuses and primary elections. And the evidence is that he could. Consider some of the possibilities:

Michigan — Mr. Bush is scrambling already to avoid embarrassment at the Jan. 29 convention. Volunteers recruited by Mr. Robertson, operating in alliance with less numerous backers of Mr. Kemp, overwhelmed pre-Bush "regulars" in elections for precinct delegate spots last year and now control the state committee.

Iowa — Mr. Bush has nurtured the organizational and personal ties he forged in his 1980 victory over Mr. Reagan and has been rated the favorite for the Feb. 8 caucuses. But the latest Des Moines Register poll, published Sunday, shows him in a tight race with Mr. Dole. The survey of 301 likely caucus-goers found 32 percent for Mr. Dole and 29 percent for Mr. Bush, a statistically insignificant difference. Mr. Kemp had 10 percent; Mr. Robertson, 7; Mr. du Pont, 5; and Mr. Haig, 4.

New Hampshire — The first primary takes place Feb. 16 in a state with terrible memories for Mr. Bush, the state where Mr. Reagan recuperated politically in 1980 and humiliated him personally at their Nashua debate. If Mr. Bush is

wounded in the early going, this is the place his rivals think they can damage him beyond repair. If he survives the early tests, New Hampshire may be their last chance to derail him.

In early March the spotlight will swing to the South, where the "Super Tuesday" joint primaries will be held. But long before that, Republican voters everywhere will have had an opportunity to watch the six contenders compete in televised debates.

The debates are particularly important to those now seen as long shots for the nomination.

Mr. Haig has the least money and organization, and some of the highest negative poll ratings in the field.

But his strategists think that that is largely because voters know him only from crisis situations in the Nixon and Reagan presidencies and have rarely seen him display his sense of humor, business credentials, expertise in foreign policy and a resume that rivals or surpasses that of Mr. Bush.

Mr. Haig dissents from Republicans on everything from the Strategic Defense Initiative to the balanced-budget amendment, and he hopes to exploit those differences.

Mr. du Pont, whose conventional political assets are the next most merger, also aims to stand out from the crowd. He has been more adventurous on issues than anyone else, calling for a phase-out of farm subsidies, alternatives to Social Security, and guaranteed job training for all. But at the moment, he is clearly in the second tier.

Mr. Robertson is the hardest for His allies in the evangelical churches offer him an effective network for recruiting workers, as Michigan showed.

His manager, Marc Nuttle, is modest in his claims of what Mr. Robertson will do in Iowa or New Hampshire but says that he can come on strong in the South.

Rival camps think that Mr. Robertson has been hurt by the publicity over his fellow evangelists, Jim and Tammy Bakker, but Mr. Nuttle says Mr. Robertson — clearly the most experienced and effective TV performer in the field — has the most credit than he is due for his role in the debates.

After a somewhat stumbling start Mr. Kemp has made himself a competitor, if not yet a threat, to Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole.

His efforts to consolidate his position as the conservative heir apparent have been aided by Mr. Laxalt's withdrawal and the emergence of foreign policy issues — in arms control and Central America — on which he can rally his chosen right-wing constituency.

Mr. Kemp's strategists believe that this constituency is a potential majority if he gets to the South as the main alternative to Mr. Bush. But Mr. Dole blocks his way. The Kansas senator has a difficult double strategy of courting the right wing on foreign policy while simultaneously making himself available as a vehicle for moderates disillusioned with Mr. Bush's adaptation to every phase of Mr. Reagan's philosophy.

And then there is Mr. Bush.

"All he has to do is win," says one longtime associate, "is be as good as the campaign structure that's been put in place for him."

In the end, most would agree with the comment of Senator Dole's chairman, Mr. Ellsworth: "Bush has lost this nomination before any of the rest of us can win it."



Charles Tasnadi/The Associated Press
A MAGIC NUMBER FOR LANDON — Three days short of his 100th birthday, Alf Landon was visited by President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan in Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Landon, who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1936, said: "It's a great day in my life."

DEMOCRATS: 8 Candidates in Search of a Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

"Massachusetts Miracle" of economic revival, his nine balanced budgets, his immigrant roots, his governing style and his passion for the rule of law.

His rivals accuse him of taking more credit than he is due for the Massachusetts turnaround and of hiding his true colors. They peg him as an anti-military liberal.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, 46, has been running harder and longer than anyone, and, by the testimony of insiders, has profited from the experience. His speeches are sharper, his images crisper and his timing far better than they were a year ago.

There is a populist streak to his political talk on trade, and he displays compassion in his save-the-family farm legislation.

His opponents say privately that his Achilles heel is an opportunistic voting record that reveals him as having tailored his philosophy to the prevailing winds on everything from abortion to economics to nuclear energy policy.

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, 39, was the big winner two weeks ago when Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia became the most recent Democrat not to run, leaving Mr. Gore the only southerner in the race.

He is also the only candidate willing to talk tough at times on foreign policy. He alone among Democrats was an early supporter

of Mr. Reagan's philosophy.

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of the Reagan administration's reflagging policy in the Gulf. And he is the one who tries to come off as culturally and socially more conservative than the others. He does not have great strength in Iowa or New Hampshire, and faces a test even in his home region.

Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, 47, will not officially decide until the end of the month whether to run, but her direct mail response has been encouraging.

Mrs. Schroeder's late entry means that some of the activist and feminist support she might otherwise have drawn is already committed, but her distinctiveness in the field assures plenty of attention from reporters.

The main plank of her platform is a share-the-burden plan that would force U.S. allies to pay more toward their own defense.

Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, 58, is the one Democrat who likes to call himself old-fashioned, and he constantly evokes the images and programs of Roosevelt and Truman. He is also a committed budget balancer and fiscal conservative.

Motley, though, his handlers are hoping that his resonant baritone voice, his conservative appearance and his plain-spoken common sense will, in an era of fallen heroes, evoke just the right dose of integrity and decency to capture a disenchanted electorate.

He has an Iowa operation —

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, 45, seemed to a lot of white Democratic leaders in 1984 to be running against them — their rules, their biases, their way of doing business. This year he has made it clear that his targets are the multinational corporations that "merge, purge and submerge," that send jobs and hopes abroad.

At times this year he has seemed so eager to appear nonconfrontational that he has been without his old spark.

But in recent months he has become more comfortable with his message, and he continues to attract large crowds wherever he goes.

He has an Iowa operation —

that's not very good, and some early warning capability that's not very good. If you turn it on, it's probably a violation, but not a very good one.

The visit to the site was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Committee of Soviet Scientists Against the Nuclear Threat. Officials of both groups accompanied the Americans.

Yevgeni P. Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and leader of the Soviet group that accompanied the U.S. delegation on Saturday, said the decision to allow the visit was made by the Politburo.

At first, Soviet officials allowed no photographs to be taken inside the structures. But later they allowed a quick photo tour of both structures.

Although members picked out certain rooms to inspect, the tour was controlled by Soviet officials.

According to American military experts, phased-array radars for space tracking in the Northern Hemisphere point due south. This is so they can track objects in orbit about the equator, such as flights of the American space shuttle or other structures.

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In the United States, there is one such radar for space tracking, at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

A radar at the latitude of Krasnoyarsk that was pointed due north would see polar-orbiting satellites

but miss those orbiting to the south. For instance, it would miss shuttle flights.

A compass reading showed that the radar was aimed to the northeast, a fact earlier reported by the U.S. Defense Department. A U.S. aide noted that the radar would miss the shuttles and wondered how it could be considered good for space tracking.

An official who worked at the site said that other Soviet radars were used for such jobs and that the site was to fill an important gap in overall satellite-tracking coverage.

Even though the site seems designed more for early warning of nuclear attack, the radar appears to have little future as a hardened site for waging anti-missile war, as some Reagan administration officials assert.

Soviet officials said no electrical power was generated at the site — which appeared to be true. Moreover, the cables and electrical work inside the buildings did not appear hardened against electromagnetic pulses, a byproduct of nuclear explosions that can wipe out computers.

But such observations are incomplete. It could take military specialists in the United States months of studying hundreds of photos to make subtle, informed judgments about the probable capabilities of the radar. Moreover, the site is still under construction, and many things could change before it becomes operational.

Andrei A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, noted that the Soviet Union still considered large American phased-array radars being upgraded in Britain and Greenland to be violations of the ABM treaty.

In 1985, the Soviet Union offered to halt construction of the Krasnoyarsk radar if the United States dropped plans for the upgrading of its radars. "This offer is still valid," Mr. Kokoshin said.

[The Associated Press in Damas-

cus quoted Mr. Schmidt as saying:

"It's wonderful to be a free man again. They didn't treat me like a political prisoner."

[When asked how he felt, he said:

"I'm okay — 50-50. I want to see my family and friends. I've missed them." He left Damascus for Bonn in a West German Air Force plane Monday evening.]

The latest Mujahadin for Free-

dom statement, announcing the release of Iranian officials who helped and guaranteed a settlement and who have had a role in this positive ending."

On Aug. 25 the group released a videotape of Mr. Schmidt reading from a prepared statement in which he urged Bonn to free Mr. Hamedan. Three days later, Iran's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Jawad Larinjani, said that his country was negotiating for the West Germans' release, mediating between the captors and Bonn.

The group's statement Monday

underlined the "indebtedness" of West Germany to countries that were instrumental in securing Mr. Schmidt's freedom.

CHAD: Bomber Downed

(Continued from Page 1)

downed planes were killed, United Press International reported.]

Ahmed Allam-Mi, the Chad ambassador to France, said Monday that Libyan planes had dropped five bombs on Abeché and killed many villagers.

The war between Libya and Chad heated up on Aug. 8 when Chadian forces captured Aozou, the main village in the Aozou strip that Libya had captured in 1973. That loss was a major embarrassment to Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, whose forces recaptured the town on Aug. 28.

On Saturday, 2,000 Chadian troops crossed into Libya for the first time and demolished the Matam-as-Sarah air base, 60 miles from the internationally recognized border between Chad and Libya.

Issa Boukar, a spokesman for the Chadian Embassy in France, said his country had withdrawn its troops from the Libyan air base.

Mr. Giraud said France "was not informed" of that raid and that "there was no French element that had participated."

Dominique Moisi, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, said French officials were trying to play down the French role.

"The decision to destroy the plane is in tune with France's desire not to escalate its role and indeed to keep Libya from escalating the war," said Mr. Moisi.

Warning by Radio Tripoli

Soon after the downing of the Libyan bomber, Radio Tripoli began broadcasting appeals for foreign embassies and townspeople to evacuate Ndjamena to ensure their safety. Agence France-Presse reported from Nicosia, where the broadcast was monitored.

MANILA: The Close Call

(Continued from Page 1)

at the military, officials said they were taken by surprise when the attempt began.

When some army units began to rebel in Manila, the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, had been in the country only a few days. He was to have arrived months earlier, but his confirmation was delayed by Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican who has made a practice of holding up ambassadorial appointments to press political points.

Philip Kaplan, who had been the senior official in charge of the embassy until Mr. Platt's arrival, was preparing to leave the day the rebellion began.

The Pentagon's top authority on the Philippines, Karl Jackson, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia, was in Manila at the time, on a routine visit. He was awakened at his hotel by Filipino officials, who asked him what was going on. He said he did not know.

As the mutiny gained momentum, Mr. Kaplan telephoned Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister, who has been described as a mentor of Colonel Honasan. Mr. Kaplan asked Mr. Enrile to issue a statement calling for an end to the uprising.

Mr. Enrile refused. He said he did not want to need the request of a U.S. official and had not been asked to do so by the Philippine government.

In addition to that call, which Mr. Enrile later disclosed, Mr. Kaplan and other embassy officials telephoned several military leaders, reminding them that if the coup succeeded, U.S. law would require an immediate suspension of all military activity.

Reagan administration officials offered a variety of reasons for not expecting the coup attempt. Some said the planning for the attempt was closely guarded since previous efforts, including one involving Colonel Honasan, had failed because details had leaked.

HOSTAGE: Beirut Release

(Continued from Page 1)

for freedom, the group that claimed to be holding the West Germans, harried repeatedly in the past two weeks that at least one of them would soon be released.

Reports that Hoechst and Siemens had paid up ransom money of up to 4 million DM each could not be confirmed, and Siemens denied that it had paid any ransom.

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The latest Mujahadin for Free-

dom statement, announcing the release of Iranian officials who helped and guaranteed a settlement and who have had a role in this positive ending."

On Aug. 25

Workers Protest Plant
A shutdown by the giant Hyundai Group, the country's biggest exporter, and the release of 23 arrested workers facing trial after last week's Hyundai strike, have brought the official negotiations to a standstill.

In Used on Siamese
Seven-month-old Siamese have been separated in a 22-hour operation. Doctors said it was the first Siamese infants to be separated successfully.

Mr. Jorgensen
Seventy-six-year-old Mr. Jorgensen, a former prime minister, stirred things up before the Tuesday voting by warning that the long shadow of free enterprise is falling across one of Scandinavia's prototype welfare states. He even named two foreign ministers in the importation of harm:

Patrick
He accused Mr. Schluter, a Conservative who says his pro-business policies have created 200,000 new jobs in the private sector, with trying to bring off a sneaky transformation from welfare state to enter-

Urged in Yugoslavia
The senior management of a multibillion-dollar scandal is involved more than 70 documents behind their backs.

British

He

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A Last Stand In Tandem With Balloons

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I want to be a delegate to the next constitutional convention (Con Con II). Here is my platform: Amend the constitution to make it possible for naturalized citizens to become president or vice president of the United States.

The present, blatantly discriminatory eligibility clause is a blot on the national conscience and an anachronistic offense to conscience. "No person except a natural born citizen," reads Article II, Section 2, "or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President."

Who slipped in that nativist bigotry at the convention 200 years ago? We have

ESSAY

no documentary clues to the intent of those who framed the constitution, but a letter from John Jay to George Washington shows a genesis in an obsessive concern for national security:

"Permit me to hint," wrote Jay, an aristocrat who later served as the first chief justice, "whether it would be wise and reasonable to provide a strong check to the admission of foreigners into the administration of our national government and to declare expressly that the commander in chief of the American Army shall not be given to, nor devolve on, any but a natural born citizen."

In other words, don't trust any of them sneaky foreigners to command our army. Of course, when Jay's idea was written into the Constitution, the framers took care to exempt themselves: Whether born in America or elsewhere, all were born subjects of what became "foreign" governments, and not until Martin Van Buren in 1836 was there a "natural born" president.

As a result of Jay's xenophobia, eight million full-fledged U.S. citizens are denied the opportunity to seek the

highest office in the land. The 3 percent of the population who are Americans by choice may aspire to serve as speaker of the House or senator or chief justice, or to hold ultra-sensitive posts like chairman of the joint chiefs of staff or national security adviser — but when it comes to the brass ring of politics, the constitution relegates these naturalized citizens to second-class status.

The "natural born" phrase unfairly burdens children of Americans born abroad (as it did Governor George Romney in 1968); it casts a shadow on any candidacy. If elected, the president-elect surely would face a court challenge.

That means Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota is blocked from advancement because he was born in Berlin, and Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, because he was born (of American parents) in Paris. Governor John Sununu of New Hampshire, whose U.S. parents were in Havana when he was born, and Governor Madeline Kunin of Vermont, born in Zurich and naturalized 40 years ago, can forget about higher office.

Other citizens distinguished in their fields silently bridle at their political limitations. The economist, former Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith is out as a potential president because he is from Canada; Henry Kissinger, under whom two U.S. presidents served, is from Germany, and Felix Rohatyn, financial survivor of New York, is from Austria.

My newly retired colleague, James Reston, could never entertain secret dreams of power because he was born in Scotland, and my new Op-Ed Page colleague, A.M. Rosenthal, cannot occupy Lincoln's bedroom because he came from Canada. (My other columnists side-kicks and I are constitutionally clean but do not expect lightning to strike.)

Why do Americans allow Jay's outmoded suspicion to dry up their talent pool and insult their most valuable imports? A reasonable residency requirement is understandable, as is the 35-year age requirement. But the dead hand of the present should not rest on the future: Let tomorrow's voters decide who they want to be their president.

A few years ago, Senator Thomas Eagleton dropped a bill in the hopes to amend the constitution: "A person who is a naturalized citizen of the United States and who is otherwise eligible to hold the office of president or vice president shall be eligible to hold such offices after being a United States citizen for 11 years."

The proposed resolution died in committee, demonstrating that the Congress is loath to rise above nativism on this issue. The other route provided by the framers to change the constitution is through the states and a new convention. On to Con Con III!

The New York Times

Presidential Timber?

THE résumé of America's choice for president in 1988: Male, Conservative, White. Under 65 years of age. A U.S. senator. Not a millionaire.

The résumé of a presidential also: Female, Black. A minister. Older than 65. A millionaire. Never held office.

Those profiles emerged from a Washington Post-ABC News poll this summer. It found that one-fifth of Americans would be less likely to vote for a black for president, while slightly more than one-fourth said they would be less likely to vote for a woman. Being black was viewed as positive by 8 percent; 10 percent would favor a woman.

—Richard Morin, The Washington Post

OPINION



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Imported Scotch on Antarctic Ice? Don't Exaggerate

Regarding "Pursuing Fads in Japan" (Aug. 19) by Clyde Haberman:

I am writing you by hand because I could not wait until my return to the United States to comment on the shockingly misleading article. It grossly mischaracterizes Japan as a country of consumers with more money to spend than is reasonable to maintain a decent living standard. As an American traveling and visiting friends in Asia, I can only compare their standard of living to mine. By that yardstick, there is little doubt in my mind that the living standard in Japan is far below that in America.

The article describes electronic bread-makers as "one of the hottest consumer items" in Japan. My Japanese friends estimate that fewer than one-fourth of all households have such machines. Contrast that with microwave ovens, something very few Japanese households have but which seem to be a part of every American kitchen.

The author refers to expensive imported Scotch and ice from the Arctic, implying that these are typical objects of Japanese frivolity. Yet these are not commonly purchased items; the typical Japanese does not have great amounts of money to spend on luxuries.

Most businessmen and travelers know that living in Japan is expensive, especially in the Tokyo area. What many do not know is that salaries are not commensurate with cost of living. A friend of mine, an investment banker for Merrill Lynch in Tokyo, earns a flat salary of about \$40,000. In New York, investment bankers are starting at \$50,000 to

65,000, with bonuses on top of that.

In light of a decline in the American standard of living, the self-centered tendency to point a finger at Japan is explainable. It is not forgivable.

SHI-LING HSU,

Hangzhou, China.

Through the Back Door

We commend the proposal by Paul Leventhal and Milton Hoemig to use tritium production as a highly visible method of arms control and stockpile reduction ("Cut Nuclear Arsenals With the Tritium Factor," Aug. 5).

Tritium production was once similarly seen as an enforceable gauge of arms control. On April 20, 1964, U.S. and Soviet leaders jointly announced an end to its military production. The British prime minister made a similar statement the next day.

But in the ensuing five years, as is now officially admitted, the U.S. and British governments circumvented this by exporting from Britain to the United States for military purposes the whole of the plutonium production of the British civil nuclear program, officially some 4,000 kilograms (8,800 pounds). Though the British government denies it, reliable unofficial figures strongly suggest that an additional 2,700 kilograms of the plutonium production was subsequently exported to America for military ends.

The U.S. and British governments made their agreement to divert British plutonium five years after President Eisenhower announced a policy of "All

out for Peace." When the diversion was at its height, the United States and Britain, as signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, invited other nations to bind themselves not to do what America and Britain were at that moment doing on a large scale: diverting plutonium to military purposes.

If tritium production will be controlled, this precedent will have to be taken into account.

In addition, Britain has a tritium production plant at Chapelcross in Scotland that has been operational since 1980. Any agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union in regard to tritium production will have to include such secondary sources as Chapelcross if it is to be enforceable.

DAVID LOWNY, Director,

ROSS HESKETH, President,

European Proliferation

Information Center, London

Patterns of Expansion

In "For Now, Soviet Jets Are Half an Hour Away" (Aug. 27), Arthur Ross and Eric Margolis write: "There is a clear pattern of territorial expansion in Soviet history, particularly southward." Actually, the Soviet borders are everywhere short of the borders of czars Russia, except for a triangle near Lodz in what is now Poland, and a strip of the former East Prussia. On the other hand, one could point out that "there is a clear pattern of territorial expansion in U.S. history, particularly westward." Asia had better beware.

HANS KONING,

New York.

air traveler to have his luggage lost. As our balloon floats over elk herds on the mountain slopes below, the children, fascinated by the physics, enthralled by the history and awed by the beauty, pepper father with questions: When is breakfast? Where is breakfast? What is for breakfast? To the undisguised dismay of the children, they could not dodge a little learning.

Ballooning, like skiing and sailing, involves collaboration between the in-

MEANWHILE

dividual and natural forces. Except for periodic bursts from the propane heater, balloonists experience a silence more pure than that of a meadow. And there is the luxurious dependence on wind. It is luxurious because it removes the burden of decision: You go whether the wind tends. Best of all, ballooning gives dad an opportunity to be didactic to a captive audience.

The farmers attacked the balloons, and sometimes the balloonists, with pitchforks. So balloonists carried food and drink with which to appease the farmers.

Such is mankind's inclination to put all inventions at the disposal of Mars, that even the silent, graceful balloons have been pressed into war service. Balloons were used for surveillance of enemy lines during the Civil War. They were used for getting passengers and mail in and out of Paris when the city was besieged by German forces in 1870.

Furthermore (a word that causes the children to flinch) in late 1944 and early 1945 the Japanese launched thousands of bomb-carrying gas balloons high into the jet stream over Japan. Only 283 made the voyage, scattering along the coast of the United States and Mexico. On May 8, 1945, six Oregonians discovered one, became the only people killed on American soil by enemy action in the war.

Warming to his theme, father is about to explain the cultural importance of the fact that until construction of the Eiffel Tower, balloonists were the only people who had seen a city from higher than the highest rooftop. But father subsides, knowing that all information bounces harmlessly off the invisible shells that surround children in summer, protecting them from mental improvement.

However, if around Labor Day you belabor your children with information, they may regard school as a refuge where teaching is at least not attempted by a parent, who is supposed to be a friend and so should not do that.

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Honecker Starts His Historic Visit to West Germany

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — Erich Honecker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed human rights and disarmament issues Monday after a military honor guard welcomed Mr. Honecker at the beginning of the first trip by an East German leader to West Germany.

Mr. Kohl, in an after-dinner toast Monday night, urged Mr. Honecker to dismantle the Berlin Wall and to order border guards to stop shooting at East Germans trying to flee to the West.

Mr. Honecker did not respond directly, and he rebuffed Mr. Kohl's suggestions that the two Germanys might someday be re-united.

An Eastern Bloc Message for Bonn: Honecker Won't Spell Reunification

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Poland and the Soviet Union, East Germany's major Warsaw Pact neighbors and partners, have warned West Germany against raising hopes that Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn will lead to eventual German reunification.

The unification of Germany is not on the agenda in the historical-anticipatory future," the Polish government daily *Rzecznik Polityki* said in an editorial last week.

"The division of Germany is reality," the newspaper said, adding that Mr. Honecker's five-day visit to West Germany, the first visit by an East German leader to the western half of divided Germany, was confirmation of Germany's permanent division.

Underscoring the Polish assertion, the Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda*, in a comment published Sunday, said, "Political realities demand that Bonn should cast off the ballast of obsolete ideas," presumably including that of eventual reunification of the two German states.

The Soviet comment, together with the announcement Friday that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, would travel to East Berlin to see Mr. Honecker soon after the East German leader returns from Bonn, appeared designed to ease ever-present Polish fears of the prospect of an eventual German reconciliation that could alter the borders of Europe set down at Yalta.

But the dynamics of the visit have been complicated by the changed relations within the East-

Both sides characterized the talks as a positive step for inter-German relations, but they provided few details at the end of the first day of the five-day visit. The two leaders appeared to be taking a generally cautious approach and sticking to a carefully planned agenda.

"We have no doubt that this is in accordance with the wishes, the will and yes, the longing of people in Germany," Mr. Kohl said.

But the chancellor added that reunification "is present not on the agenda of world history."

Mr. Honecker, in his toast, emphasized the "realities" of "the existence of two independent, sovereign German states."

He added, "Socialism and capitalism are like fire and water." That phrase did not appear in the text that originally was issued to the

press and was apparently inserted in response to Mr. Kohl.

In an appeal to Mr. Honecker to revoke the "order to shoot" rule for border guards, Mr. Kohl urged that the weapons at the border be permanently silenced.

"Violence that hits the defenseless is especially damaging to peace," Mr. Kohl said.

Germans "suffer because of a wall that is literally in their way and repels them," Mr. Kohl said.

"In dismantling what divides people we would hear demands from the Germans, demands that cannot be ignored."

The chancellor also urged a step-by-step removal of all restrictions on travel between the two Germanys.

Mr. Honecker's statements concentrated on the importance of preserving peace. In his opening talk with Mr. Kohl on Monday morning, he restated several of the Eastern bloc's longstanding disarmament proposals, according to a statement by the East German Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wolfgang Meyer.

Mr. Honecker also proposed that the two Germans should hold regular talks on arms-control issues. Mr. Meyer said.

A catch in the offer was that East Germany suggested that these talks should be carried out by the two Germans' foreign ministers. West Germany does not allow its foreign ministry to handle what Bonn calls "inner-German relations."

Mr. Honecker is the first East German leader to visit West Germany since the two German nations were carved out of the ruins of Hitler's Germany.

Eastern bloc governments have reacted favorably to the pledge made last week by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to dismantle Bonn's Pershing-II missiles if the United States and the Soviet Union scrapped their intermediate-range missiles.

An arms breakthrough is similarly desired both in Moscow and Warsaw because it would be viewed as affording Mr. Gorbachev the kind of foreign policy victory that would yield points in his struggle against opponents of his domestic program.

The press comments over the weekend both in Warsaw and in Moscow, although emphasizing that Mr. Honecker's visit in no way augured German reunification, also stressed the issues of close Warsaw Pact coordination and of possible Eastern bloc advantage to be drawn from it.

The visit, *Pravda* said, "became possible thanks to the positive changes in the international situation which are taking place under the influence of the peace initiatives" of the Warsaw Pact.

Likewise, the Polish newspaper commentary, although stressing that Mr. Honecker's trip "is the confirmation of the existence of two sovereign German states," went on to note that the visit posed a "European dimension."

Relations between East Berlin and Warsaw have rarely been cordial, and labor unrest brought internal control only at the price of broad political concessions, and subsequently martial law. In the early 1980s that meant that Poland was viewed by the elderly Kremlin leadership of the time as the most suspect and deviant of its allies.

More recently, however, General Jaruzelski has emerged as one of the closest allies of Mr. Gorbachev and strongest supporters of his calls for change.

Unlike the elderly leaders of neighboring Eastern bloc countries, including Mr. Honecker and Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, General Jaruzelski appears linked to Mr. Gorbachev by similar ages and by the perception that

both their countries' economies are badly in need of corrective measures.

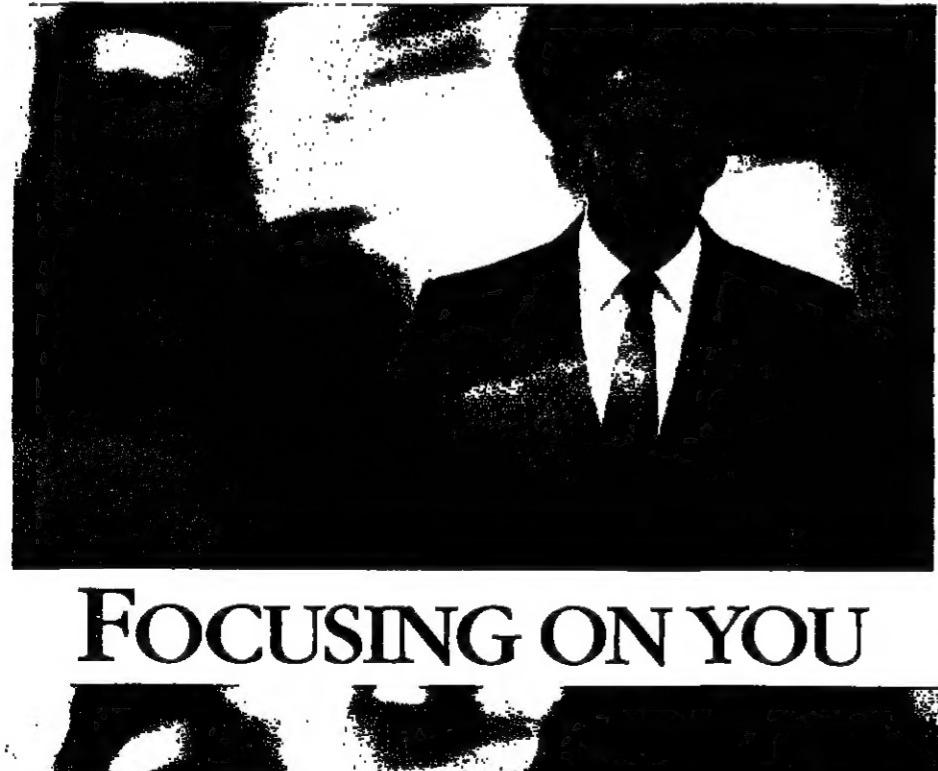
Diplomats and analysts have said that this time, Mr. Honecker appeared to be acting in step with a steady diplomatic opening to Bonn being orchestrated by Mr. Gorbachev.

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Chancellor Kohl said Monday evening that West Germany was sticking to its constitutional commitment to seek German reunification.

"We have no doubt that this is in accordance with the wishes, the will and yes, the longing of people in Germany," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Honecker, 75 years old, achieved a long-held goal when he was greeted at the chancellorcy in Bonn with nearly all of the trapings normally given to a foreign head of state.

The playing of East Germany's national anthem and the flying of its flag were significant because West Germany technically does not recognize East Germany as a foreign nation.

Mr. Honecker made no public commitments regarding travel or other human rights issues. He noted, however, that 866,000 East Germans of below retirement age were allowed to visit West Germany in the first eight months of this year. That compares with 573,000 in all of 1986.

"We hope and expect," he said, that the talks in West Germany "will advance normalization of relations" between the two Germanys.

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Mr. Honecker is the first East German leader to visit West Germany since the two German nations were carved out of the ruins of Hitler's Germany.

Mr. Honecker, then the Chancellor of West Germany, traveled to East Germany for a meeting in 1970, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt did the same in 1981.

Mr. Honecker held two rounds of discussions Monday with Chancellor Kohl and was the guest of honor at a lunch held by the West German President, Richard von Weizsäcker. Mr. Honecker invited Mr. von Weizsäcker to visit East Germany.

It is expected to be announced Tuesday that Mr. Kohl has accepted an invitation to visit East Germany at a date to be determined in the future. West German government officials would make the trip sometime next year.

Mr. Honecker's arrival was accompanied by seven demonstrations — six opposing him and one in favor. All were orderly and very small, the police said.

A dozen members of a youth organization of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union gathered near the chancellorcy and passed out leaflets saying, "Germany = United Fatherland." The phrase is from East Germany's national anthem, the text of which has been suppressed for more than 15 years because of East Germany's official opposition to reunification.

The aircraft parking ramp in front of Maputo's international airport was the scene of an "exchange parade" at which the Angolan Army prisoners, dressed in track suits and running shoes, boarded the Angolan airliner that had transported to the Mozambican capital the South African Army major, Wynand du Toit.

He was wounded and captured in the Angolan oil-producing enclave of Cabinda during what was reported to be a mission to blow up U.S.-owned oil facilities there.

The Angolan prisoners had been held by South African and U.S.-supported anti-Communist rebels of Jonas Savimbi's guerrilla organiza-

Soviet Said To Permit 2 Dissidents To Emigrate

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Josef Begun, a Jewish dissident imprisoned for more than three years by the Soviet Union, will be allowed to emigrate with his family, his son said Monday.

Boris Begun said, Victor Brailovsky, another Jewish activist who served time in prison, will also be allowed to leave with his family. Josef Begun was freed from prison in February. Mr. Brailovsky was released in 1984.

"This morning," Boris Begun said, "someone from the Moscow city visa office called. Father by telephone and told him that they were giving their permission to go to Israel." He said he did not know when the family would be permitted to leave.

There was no immediate confirmation from the Soviet government.

Earlier Monday, Deborah Lipsin, a spokeswoman for the Public Council for Soviet Jewry in Tel Aviv, said Josef Begun had telephoned to say that the Soviet immigration office had granted the exit visas.

Soviet officials released dozens of political prisoners early this year. In February, Mr. Begun's family helped organize a week of protests to have him included in the amnesty.

Mr. Begun was subsequently pardoned and released after completing more than three years of a seven-year prison sentence that was followed by five years of internal exile.

He returned to Moscow on Feb. 23 to a tumultuous welcome at the Kazan railroad station.

Mr. Begun, 55, who is married and has one son, has been one of the most prominent leaders of the Jewish cultural revival in the Soviet Union. He organized Hebrew classes in Moscow and taught about Jewish culture.

He first applied to emigrate in 1971 and was denied permission to leave because Soviet officials contend he had gained access to state secrets through his work as an engineer.

He was convicted in October 1983 after being arrested the previous year on charges of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation for his efforts on Jewish emigration issues and his opposition to restrictions on the teaching of Hebrew.

After several frustrating delays, Monday, Major du Toit was formally handed over to South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha. The exchange followed months of secret negotiations involving the governments of South Africa, France, the Netherlands, Angola, Mozambique and Ciskei, as well as leaders of UNITA.

In addition to removing irritants between Pretoria's relations with France and the Netherlands, the swap briefly ended South Africa's diplomatic isolation in Europe and southern Africa. Some South African officials predicted a "new era" in regional negotiations.

The complex exchange talks also briefly enhanced the stature of UNITA and Mr. Savimbi, who found themselves elevated to a negotiating status equal to that of five national governments.

Mozambique's minister of cooperation, General Jacinto Veloso, played a key role after he visited R.F. Botha's home in Cape Town three weeks ago. His mission was to patch up relations between the two countries following allegations in Maputo that South Africa was indirectly responsible for a massacre by rightist guerrillas of hundreds of civilians in Mozambique in July.

France's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, also had a pivotal role, using his government's influence in Mozambique to establish a negotiating link with the Marxist government in Luanda, South Africa's diplomatic sources said.

They said the Burmese were shocked by the announcement Saturday that notes in denominations of 75 kyats, 35 kyats and 25 kyats, estimated to make up 80 percent of the currency, were no longer worth anything.

The official rate of exchange is about 6.6 kyats to the dollar, but black-market rates range from 40 to 80.

"People are shaken up," said a Burmese traveling through Bangkok. "They are wondering if this is going to break down the economy to simple barter trade because they can't trust money."

Diplomats based in Rangoon said more protests could erupt unless the government, which closed schools and universities throughout the country on Sunday, acted to redeem the bills.

Schools that were closed indefinitely included Rangoon University and the Rangoon Institute of Technology, where a student protest movement began.

Official sources in Rangoon said the action by the military-dominated government was aimed at black-marketeers and the use of counterfeit bank notes by rebel groups.

The diplomats said hundreds of students pelted buses, taxis and soldiers with stones at two colleges. It was the first reported student disturbance since 1974. Tourists said they were told of protests in Mandalay and Taunggyi.

The government ordered a similar invalidation of high-denomination notes in 1985, but then revoked the order. On that occasion it first said people could convert up to 5,000 kyats into legal tender.

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Soviets

Turks' Nod to Freedom: Vote Raises More Issues

By Alan Cowell -
New York Times Service

ANKARA — By only the most slender of margins, Turks have voted to restore political freedoms to their best-known former leaders, taking what some depict as a step away from the general's shadow toward a fuller kind of democracy in the easternmost NATO country. Yet, with most votes counted by Monday from the referendum Sun-

point, the result thus seemed open to challenge as a clear indication of the nation's wishes.

Politically, analysts said, the frail and ambiguous margin seemed to signify a profound division or even schizophrenia, in a land torn between an urge for democratic freedoms and a fear that the fruits of such liberties could prove to be a return to the chaos that prompted the military coup in 1980 after 5,000 people had died in political violence. And that, in turn, suggests a nation only half-sure of its ability to contain the demons of its past.

Turkey is very much divided," said Professor Serif Mardin of Bosphorus University in Istanbul. "And the referendum, instead of uniting the population, divided them."

Associate Professor Nilufer Gole of the same university said: "When people said 'no,' they showed that they wanted stability and peace. When they said 'yes,' they showed they are in favor of freedom."

The issues are important to Turks and outsiders alike. Since the founding of the modern Turkish Republic in 1923 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, this land spanning Asia and Europe has sought to emulate Western ideals, thereby offering itself for judgment by Western standards of democracy and respect for human rights.

The military intervention from 1980 to 1983 offered both yardsticks, and, particularly since Ankara applied for membership of the European Community in April, some West European nations have pressed for evidence of improvements.

Western nations, including the United States, may therefore welcome the restoration of political

rights to Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit publicly while privately acknowledging the narrow margin as a factor militating against their return to power in the November election.

The closeness of the result was widely interpreted as a triumph for Mr. Ozal — despite the country's economic woes, and his poor showing in elections last year — and a severe setback for those former politicians who had expected a greater majority of "yes" votes.

For one thing, the lifting of the political ban will enable Mr. Ozal to rebut criticism that Turkish democracy is flawed. At the same time, however, the bulk of "no" votes suggests potential support in



Former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel as the referendum results came in.

the November elections, offering the prospect of a renewed five-year mandate possibly with an improved majority.

In 1983, Mr. Ozal came to power in a vote supervised by the military. Mr. Demirel, his main contender for support among the conservative majority in Turkey, and Mr. Ecevit, a Social Democrat, were excluded from the vote by the political bans placed on them a year earlier.

Those limitations on the freedom of the voters' choice prompted opposition taunts that Mr. Ozal's rise to power had no legitimacy — an assertion that has long ranked.

Political analysts in Turkey said the outcome of the referendum did

not necessarily preface the outcome of the November election.

"Some said 'no' because they didn't want the rest extremists to come back along with Demirel and Ecevit," a political scientist at Ankara University said. "Some said 'yes' because they wanted to improve democracy, not because they supported either Demirel or Ecevit."

The arrests followed the seizure of a Lebanese freighter, the Bousany I, off the southeastern port of Bari on Sept. 2.

The police found arms and drugs aboard the vessel, and magistrates

Sir William Haley, English Journalist, Dies at 86

The Associated Press

JERSEY, Channel Islands — Sir William Haley, director general of the British Broadcasting Corp. from 1944 to 1952 and then editor of *The Times* until 1966, has died at the age of 86.

Sir William died Sunday at the Clifton nursing home in Jersey, the

largest of the Channel Islands off the northern coast of France.

Born in Jersey in 1901, Sir William was educated at Cambridge University and at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. He joined the Manchester Evening News in 1922 as an editor, becoming managing editor and a director of the newspaper in 1930.

Sir William was a director of Reuters and of the British domestic news agency Press Association from 1939 to 1943.

He was appointed editor in chief of the BBC in 1943 and became director general the following year. After 14 years as editor of *The Times*, he spent a year as chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd. in 1967. Sir William was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1964.

Richard Marquand, 49, director of "Return of the Jedi" and "Jagged Edge," Friday near London.

Lee Theodore, 54, a Broadway dancer, choreographer and founder of the American Dance Machine, Thursday in New York.

Enrique de la Mata, 53, president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in Rome on Sunday night, the world Red Cross body said Monday.

Mr. Marquand also produced "The

MEMORIAL NOTICE

Daniel Joshua HOWARD passed away Thursday August 20th. His many friends and family attended a memorial service at The American Church in Geneva, ms Deoctor Alfred-Vincent, on Sunday, September 13th, at 6 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions can be made to "Les Amis du Tibet" in support of exiled students, through The Union Bank of Switzerland.

Industrialist Is Interrogated in Italy Over Exporting of Mines to Mideast

United Press International

LA SPEZIA, Italy — A magistrate investigating arms deals and drug trafficking allegedly involving the Gulf, Arab terrorist and the Mafia questioned on Monday a leading industrialist who had been arrested along with 31 other suspects.

Magistrate Giovanni Panebianco of Massa traveled to this port city near Genoa to interrogate Ferdinando Borletti, 65, president of the Valsella Meccanotecnica engineering firm based outside Brescia in northern Italy.

Mr. Panebianco also questioned Mr. Borletti's son Giovanni, 33, director-general of the company. Both are accused of illegal exporting of arms to belligerent countries in the Middle East.

Four other Valsella managers

have also been arrested.

Magistrates believe that

sands of naval mines produced by

Valsella were exported to Iran via Syria using false certificates.

The Valsella directors protested their innocence, officials said. In the past they have admitted legal sales of mines and other munitions worth several million dollars to Nigeria.

The arrests followed the seizure of a Lebanese freighter, the Bousany I, off the southeastern port of Bari on Sept. 2.

The police found arms and drugs

aboard the vessel, and magistrates

said they believed the weapons had been intended to create a number of arms caches in Italy and other European countries and a subsidiary of the conglomerate VOEST-Alpine AG, was detained over the weekend suspicion of involvement with others in alleged deals and embezzlement of weapons payments.

No charges have been placed against Mr. Unterweiger, who left his post in April in a management shake-up at VOEST-Alpine. The engineering concern has suffered major losses in recent years.

Austrian authorities have for months been investigating charges that 140 cannons and weapons worth \$300 million were delivered by Noricum to Iran in the spring of 1985.

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ARTS/LEISURE

Making a Mark In Technopop

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Ryuichi Sakamoto is able to export just about everything except rock music. He's been asking himself that for 10 years ever since he began to sell millions of records in his native country. The best explanation he can come up with is this: "People in the Japanese music business have closed minds. Big manufacturing companies work hard for exports. But musicians and music executives, they think only of the domestic market."

Japanese classical musicians like Seiji Ozawa and jazz musicians like Toshio Akiyoshi have made their mark in the West, but not one major rock group has done so. Trinidad exported calypso, Jamaica exported reggae, Brazil exported bossa nova, Africa exported just about everything and West Germany is given credit for technopop. This is a sore point for somebody who says, "The computer is my best friend." You can sense the edge of frustration combined with fierce pride when Sakamoto says, "We invented technopop."

Technopop integrated the early synthesizer experiments of the German

mans Klaus Schulze, Tangerine Dream and Can with the Broadway song form. The group Kraftwerk from Düsseldorf, became an influential international hit exporting this slice of progress in the late 1970s. Mixed with funk, technopop is central to the music of Prince and Michael Jackson. Sakamoto's Yellow Magic Orchestra was a megagroup in Japan pioneering technopop at least as early as Kraftwerk.

The elaborately produced brochure for the Yellow Magic Orchestra 1980 world tour quoted cosmic zingers by Norbert Weiner, John Cowper Powys, Jorge Luis Borges and Chuang Tzu. In it, Sakamoto, who holds a master's degree and is something of an intellectual, predicted: "The 1980s will be strong on anxiety feelings, even approaching the apocalyptic. Music will work as a cleaning filter to dissolve distorted disaffections. YMO has conquered its homeland and is now targeting new spaces for invasion." The tour turned out to be something less than an invasion.

Sakamoto's new album "Neo Geo" (CBS) combines Western elements — 4/4 time, eight-bar phrases, tempered harmony and melody — with Eastern textures and scales. Most instrumental sounds are fabricated by the Fair-



Ryuichi Sakamoto: Capturing "certain aspects of the contemporary Asian mind set."

light CMI, a computerized synthesizer that samples rock drums, Balinese percussion, pipa (Chinese lute) and shakuhachi (Japanese bamboo flute). There is a short Debussy-derived piano piece and the credits inform us of the presence of human musicians such as Sly Dunbar, the reggae rhythm man, and Iggy Pop, an American cult hero.

Electronic sampling has, however, become so realistic it's hard to tell the difference between the sample and the sampled. Iggy Pop's filtered deep American baritone tends to sound like a digital Iggy Pop program.

In person Sakamoto comes across as a serious artist trying hard to "capture certain aspects of the contemporary Asian mind set," trying to reconcile an honest cultural statement with the economic exigencies of the pop music industry.

Trying maybe too hard, he describes "Neo Geo" as an once "traditional and futuristic, colloquial and cosmopolitan — a parallel of Japan in the international age. My producer Bill Laswell combined hip-hop with jazz when he produced Herbie Hancock's "Rockit" and now he would like to bring contemporary Asian music to

the international market. So I put in more of an Oriental flavor than I otherwise would have."

When Sakamoto claims that the synthesizer has no limits, you sense both his love for the machine and discomfort with limitations in general. No mere technopop technocrat, he acted the role of Captain Yano in Nagisa Oshima's film "Furyo" and plays a Japanese spy in Bernardo Bertolucci's "The Last Emperor," shot in China and scheduled for December release. He also wrote music for both films.

"The Last Emperor" sound track involved symphonic orchestration and was recorded in London, while Iggy Pop was recorded in Hawaii. Laswell lives in New York and much of "Neo Geo" was recorded there. Sakamoto, who lives in Tokyo with his wife and two children, spends half the year abroad, but he is considering moving to either London or New York. "Tokyo is too far away," he said.

Passengers got a glimpse of the Palazzo Moretta long before they disembarked. Candles flickered in the windows and a dim yellow glow from dozens of chandeliers in the ballroom washed over the water in front of the palazzo, now the Rialto.

Entrances were grand into the palace's reception

hall, where small hand-held fans put at each guest's place seemed to keep a livelier pace than the music, looked pleased to be back where she spent part of her youth.

"All my childhood friends are in this room," she said, looking at a sea of faces that included the Visconti Norwich, president of the Venice in Peril Fund and author of many books on Venetian history; Baron Vittorio de Nora; a Milan industrialist and the Marchese and Marchesa Alberto Bellenghi of Venice.

"So this is like coming home to me."

At 2 A.M., the last motorboat pulled up to the pier. The party's die-hards, with the dirty hemmed, waded hair and crooked bow ties of people who really had a good time piled on board to be taken home.

One partygoer collapsed into the back seat of the boat, let out a long sigh and said: "I feel like someone just stuck a pin in me. I'm deflating."

This has to be seen in the context of the strength of the European markets," said Aude, the French market for James Capponi. "The French have their Big Bang coming in three hours in order that before," he said, "they have to act by international introduction.

"The search for a code of ethics is this time by Yves Le Portz, president des Opérations de Bourse, the organization running the market. Noting that France has experienced "a profound series of great ethical problems," Mr. Le Portz said he will form a committee to explore the matter further, and further study on what this code should be ready by the end of the year.

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"The new legislation, expected to break this monopoly held by the Bank of France, will allow banks

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS**Ethical Questions Explode With the French 'Big Bang'**

By JACQUES NEHER
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — With its version of London's "Big Bang" financial deregulation looming, the Paris Bourse is moving quickly to establish some basic rules of the game, and in the process, polish its image before the international financial community. Brokers, dealers and regulators in recent months have been trying to create a code of conduct that will guide them through a maze of day-to-day ethical questions.

This discussion covers everything from clear-cut issues like inside trading, to gray areas, such as managing the sometimes contradictory roles played by brokers when they both trade in the market and manage investors' money.

Separately, but not unrelated, are current efforts to boost the security of the booming MATIF financial futures market in Paris by instituting strict standards — and for the first time, penalties.

The new limits, expected to be approved this week, will make it more difficult for one of the 100 clearing-house members to control the futures market. The standards will also limit speculation by members or their clients not having sufficient resources to absorb possible losses.

The call for ethical standards at the Bourse is seen, in part, as an acknowledgment by the French profession that there might indeed be some truth to suspicions of impropriety within their ranks. These suspicions often whispered by their counterparts in London, stem from the "private club" nature of the Bourse — an institution that has allowed only a select group of Paris brokers to play the market since the era of Napoleon.

However, new legislation, expected to be passed this autumn, will break this monopoly progressively over the next five years. The bill will allow banks or other financial institutions to buy into the capital of the 46 Paris brokers beginning next year. By 1992, outside financial institutions, including foreign banks and brokers, would themselves be able to apply for Bourse admission.

It is this *Big Bang à la française* that is motivating the new wave of ethical introspection.

"This has to be seen in the context of the deregulation going on through the European markets," said Angus McNeilage, who watches the French market for James Capel & Co. in London.

"The French have their Big Bang coming up. They have to put their house in order before that," he said. "If they want to be international, they have to act by international standards."

THE SEARCH for a code of ethics was spearheaded early this year by Yves Le Portz, president of the Commission des Opérations de Bourse, the organization charged with regulating the market. Noting that France's financial markets in recent years have experienced "a profound transformation" posing "great ethical problems," Mr. Le Portz called upon Gilles Brac de la Perrière, president of Banque Privée de Gestion Financière, to form a committee to explore the problems.

Mr. Brac de la Perrière's 12-member study group — made up of bankers, brokers, fund managers, regulators, even a judge — yielded its first results in late July. With the benefit of comments from the profession, and further study on specific points this fall, an ethics code should be ready by the end of the year, according to Pierre Fleuriot, the COB's director of research.

The code would detail a host of offenses and specify self-policing mechanisms to prevent them, Mr. Fleuriot said, adding that such a code will complement the new law that liberalizes the Bourse and breaks the monopoly held by the Paris brokers.

A preview of the code can be derived from the committee's July

See ETHICS, Page 11

Currency Rates

Cross Rates Sept. 7									
Amsterdam	2.078	3.25	1.1200	0.2346	0.1025	1.2414	1.2055	1.2407	1.2055
Brussels (ex)	27.26	41.8005	26.7905	4.2175	2.0779	16.45	16.0955	16.2059	16.0955
Buenos Aires	1.7925	—	—	0.3120	0.0880	4.4771	1.3271	1.3265	1.3271
London	1.246	—	1.075	0.9165	0.1000	3.2445	4.0785	2.9445	2.9507
Milan	1.2914	—	2.1544	0.9912	0.1031	2.1642	0.9110	2.1595	2.1595
New York (ex)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.999	1.943	3.2465	0.4625	0.2972	1.1641	4.0284	4.2358	4.2358
Tokyo	14.165	22.42	7.808	2.04	0.1099	76.89	3.0002	3.0527	3.0527
Zurich	1.487	2.6667	0.8097	0.3144	0.2943	3.7969	—	3.6623	3.6623
1 ECU	1.1205	—	2.0704	0.3704	0.1010	2.0233	4.0284	1.7174	1.6885
1 SDR	1.2797	—	2.0875	0.3209	0.1022	2.0152	4.0156	1.7233	1.6946

Currencies in parentheses. To buy one unit: ex. To buy one dollar: ex. Units of 100; N.G.L. not quoted; N.A.L. not available.

Other Dollar Valuations Sept. 7									
Currency	Par 5	Currency	Par 5	Currency	Par 5	Currency	Par 5	Currency	Par 5
Dollars	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424	4.2424
Australia	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295	1.295
Aust. sch.	12.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belo. Ira. Cr.	37.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil cr.	16.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean l.	2.5121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese l.	1.2143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian peso	2.0262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish krone	4.2262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt. pound	2.1777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York rates unless otherwise noted (local rate).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Forward Rates Sept. 7									
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day
Pound Sterling	1.4273	1.4205	1.4299	Canadian dollar	1.2176	1.2197	1.2220	Swiss franc	1.4745
Japanese yen	140.26	140.54	140.21	U.S. dollar	1.4964	1.4916	1.4794	German mark	1.2176
Dutch mark	1.2745	1.2711	1.2703	French franc	2.2984	2.2984	2.2970	Italian lira	1.2176
Yen	—	—	—	S. Afr. rand	2.6510	2.6510	2.6510	Belgian franc	1.2176

Source: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banque Commerciale d'Allemagne (Munich); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BIS (London, New York, Paris); Gobank (Frankfurt); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 7									
United States	Class	Prev.	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years
Discount rate	4	4	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Prime rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Federal funds	Cbd	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Call paper 90-120 days	—	—	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
3-month Treasury bills	—	—	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
6-month Treasury bills	—	—	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
3-month CDs	—	—	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discount rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Call money	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Swiss bankrate	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Swiss interbank	3.1176	3.1176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discount rate	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Overnight rate	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Overnight rate	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
3-month interbank	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
3-month interbank	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
French interbank	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
Gold	Sept. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Source: Merrill Lynch (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Telerate (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

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Source: Merrill Lynch (dollar, DM, SF, Pound,

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Buys U.K. Sports Car Maker Aston Martin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co., which has been seeking an acquisition, said Monday that it is buying the British luxury automaker Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd., which makes five hand-built cars a week.

Each car is priced at \$140,000 to \$170,000.

The purchase, for an undisclosed price, follows a trend in the U.S. auto industry of buying prestige European car makers. In the past year General Motors Corp. ac-

quired Britain's Group Lotus Cars PLC, and Chrysler Corp. bought Italy's Nuova Automobili F. Lamborghini SpA.

Ford, the world's most profitable automaker, earned \$3.3 billion in 1986 and \$2.9 billion in the first half of 1987, helping build up a cash reserve of about \$9 billion with which to fund any acquisition.

Without elaborating, Ford officials said the purchase price was "very small."

The British company, which has

had many different owners in its 68-year history, was sold in 1981 for the reported price of about \$3 million (\$7.25 million at the time).

"Ford involvement will allow Aston Martin to expand its production capabilities and fully pursue future product programs," said Keith Whipple, chairman of Ford's European operation. "For Ford," he added, "it is an opportunity to enter the high-image specialty market where Aston Martin has earned an outstanding reputation."

Aston Martin will retain its present management, Mr. Whipple said. However, John Emmett, a Ford spokesman, said the British company would formally become a subsidiary of Ford's British operations when the transaction is closed in several weeks.

Aston Martin's 400 employees

spend 16 weeks on each car, applying 20 coats of hand-rubbed paint on its V-8 Volante, V-8 Vantage, the Lagonda and the V-8 Saloon. Aston Martin also is producing 50 Vantage Zagatos, which have a top speed of 186 miles an hour (298 kilometers an hour).

Each engine is handmade and autographed by a single craftsman at Aston Martin's facilities in Newport Pagnell, England.

One of the British company's best-known cars was the Aston Martin DB-5, driven in many James Bond movies. In its lifetime, Aston Martin has built just over 10,000 cars, one of which is owned by Prince Charles.

The Veha chairman, Rudolf Bennisgen-Foerder, had said Hils would acquire 27.17 million Midland shares, or 5.83 percent of the bank's issued ordinary share capital.

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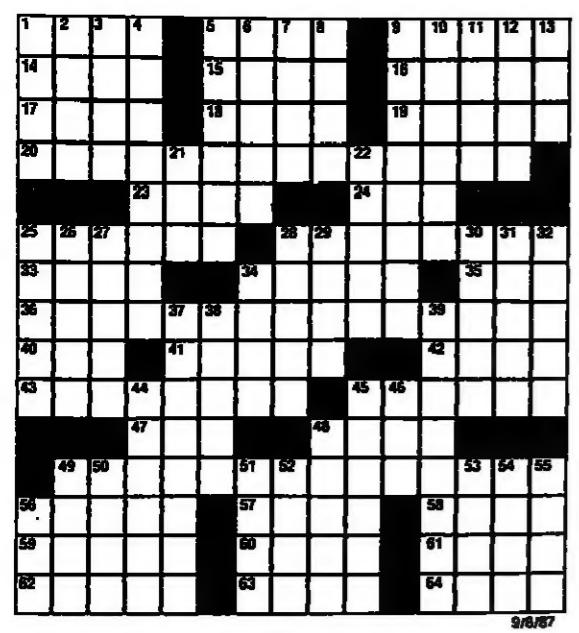
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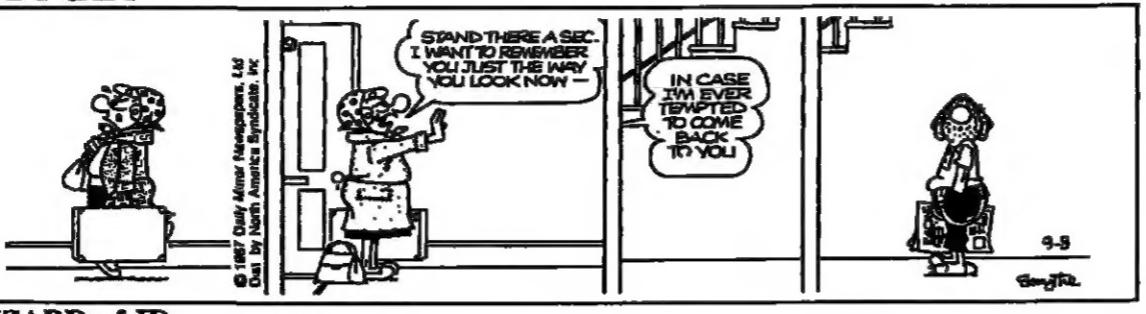
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

- 1 Caldwell's "Tobacco" —
- 56 Japanese gateways
- 57 Coupl'd —
- 58 Belgian river
- 59 Taken (disconcerted)
- 60 Capital of Managua
- 61 Castro's mother
- 62 Gift receiver
- 63 Draw pit
- 64 Formerly, once
- 65 Japanese
- 66 Auditorium
- 67 Star Wars"
- 68 Architectural pillars
- 69 Becomes indifferent
- 70 Howard and Reagan
- 71 Praised
- 72 Pyle or Ford
- 73 Takes five
- 74 Intrepid
- 75 Gold-rush site: 1890's
- 76 Silverheels
- 77 Role
- 78 Gutten garnish
- 79 Men in blue
- 80 Spinning toy
- 81 Sacred song
- 82 King of the road
- 83 Tyrannical
- 84 Small featured role
- 85 Imitates
- 86 Artist Chagall
- 87 Steel helmets
- 88 Vibes player
- 89 Hampton
- 90 Bundles and Beatty
- 91 Pakistani language
- 92 Tide type
- 93 Mild oath
- 94 Urchin

DOWN

- 1 Castle for Kasparov
- 2 Monster
- 3 Sheltered, at sea
- 4 Tyrannical
- 5 In one's cups
- 6 Small featured role
- 7 Imitates
- 8 Artist Chagall
- 9 Steel helmets
- 10 Vibes player
- 11 Promontory
- 12 Castle
- 13 Bundles and Beatty
- 14 Mine entrance
- 15 Answers
- 16 Analyses grammatically
- 17 Toronto's prov.
- 18 Wampum
- 19 Perseverance

CROSSWORD

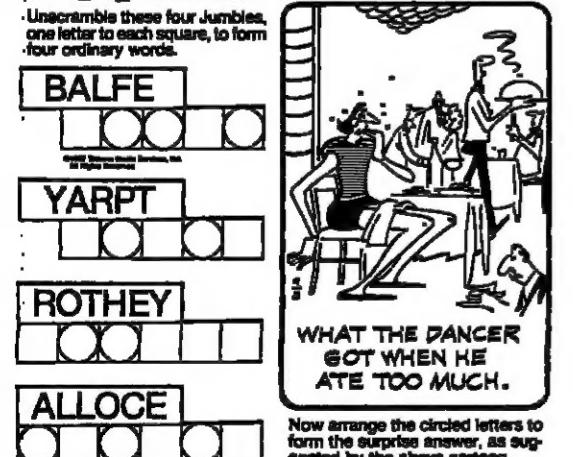
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MIT WADE, WILL YOU MAKE OL' MARGARET STOP THROWN' KISSES AT ME WHEN I'M PLAYIN' BASEBALL!"

JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALFE

LOOLOO

YARPT

LOOOL

ROTHEY

OOOL

ALLOCE

OOLLO

WHAT THE DANCER GOT WHEN HE ATE TOO MUCH.

Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AUGUR CAROO POLICY EROTIC

Answer: What the packing tycoon left—
QUITE A "LEG-ACY."

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Aleppo 21 26 C 27 31

Amsterdam 17 23 14 27

Athens 21 27 21 25

Berlin 21 27 16 25

Brussels 17 23 16 24

Calais 23 27 16 21

Copenhagen 21 27 16 21

Paris 16 21 19 25

Florence 26 28 15 25

Grenoble 22 27 14 27

Helsinki 11 22 9 25

Lisbon 25 27 21 27

London 17 23 16 25

Madrid 21 27 16 25

Moscow 25 27 16 25

Munich 26 28 15 25

Nice 26 28 15 25

Oslo 14 21 11 22

Paris 17 23 16 25

Rome 26 28 15 25

Stockholm 14 19 15 25

Strasbourg 19 23 16 25

Vienna 23 27 16 25

Warsaw 23 27 16 25

Zurich 23 27 16 25

AFRICA HIGH LOW

Algiers 35 38 26 35

Asmara 35 38 26 35

Casablanca 35 38 26 35

Harare 22 25 17 25

Johannesburg 22 25 17 25

Khartoum 22 25 17 25

Luanda 22 25 17 25

Maputo 22 25 17 25

Monrovia 22 25 17 25

Nairobi 22 25 17 25

Port Louis 22 25 17 25

Tripoli 22 25 17 25

Windhoek 22 25 17 25

LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

Buenos Aires 35 38 26 35

Caracas 35 38 26 35

Lima 35 38 26 35

Mexico City 35 38 26 35

Rio de Janeiro 35 38 26 35

Santiago 35 38 26 35

Asuncion 35 38 26 35

Bogota 35 38 26 35

Buenos Aires 35 38 26 35

Caracas 35 38 26 35

Guatemala 35 38 26 35

La Paz 35 38 26 35

Montevideo 35 38 26 35

Porto Alegre 35 38 26 35

Santiago 35 38 26 35

Santo Domingo 35 38 26 35

Uruguay 35 38 26 35

Valencia 35 38 26 35

Argentina 35 38 26 35

Brazil 35 38 26 35

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SPORTS

Roche Atop Summit of Cycling

United Press International

VILLACH, Austria — Stephen Roche, the Irish bicycling star, has joined the great Eddie Merckx in winning the Tour of Italy, the Tour de France and the world championship in the same season.

By winning the championship road race here Sunday, Roche matched the record set by Merckx in 1974. No one else has ever accomplished the triple.

"When we reached the last corner I thought, 'If I stay here I'm going to be fourth — I'd better try something,'" said the Dubliner after the 276-kilometer (171.5-mile) race. "So I jumped. I was surprised that I passed the line first."

The other five riders in the breakaway group at the time probably were too. The speed with which Roche swept to the outside and into a clear lead left even defending champion Moreno Argentin of Italy with too little time to catch up.

Roche sprinted away from the leading group on the uphill finishing straight to cross the line in 6 hours, 50 minutes and 2 seconds. Argentin edged Spaniard Juan Fernandez for the silver medal, both one second behind Roche.

The race became competitive in the final lap. Roche led a group of seven riders clear of the main pack on the first of the 12-kilometer circuit's two climbs, but they were quickly joined by eight others.

On the descent, Guido Winterberg of Switzerland was the first to try an escape, but failed. In quick succession on the second climb Roche led an attack, then Denmark's Rolf Sorenson broke and Dutchman Eric Breu-



Stephen Roche: "It's everything to win a world championship."

kink went ahead. Each time Roche stayed with the leading group, and he launched his final decisive attack as the leaders turned into the finishing straight.

"If this kind of occasion arrives, you must take it when it comes," Roche said. "It's everything to win a world championship."

On Friday, Jeannie Longo of

France had won the women's race for the third consecutive year. "I am very happy," Longo said, "not because nobody's done this before but just because I've done it."

Frenchman Richard Vivien won Saturday's amateur race. He went into the final sprint in a group of seven and wrapped up the title with his first burst.

Langston Wins His 17th, Equaling Mariner Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

CLEVELAND — Mark Langston tied a team record with his 17th victory and reliever Jerry Reed pitched three scoreless innings as Seattle downed the Cleveland Indians, 6-4, here Monday.

Langston (17-10) matched his career high in victories, set in 1984;

his major league-leading total to 222 as Seattle ended a three-game losing streak.

Tom Candiotti (7-15) allowed six runs, five of them earned, on 12 hits in his five innings. The Mariners had 13 hits, including one by every starter.

Seattle used six singles and an

error to score three runs in the first. Mickey Brantley led off with a single, stole second and scored on Phil Bradley's single. Singles by Mike Kingery and Alvin Davis plated another run, and catcher Andy Alanson's error on a two-out tapper by Scott Bradley set up Jim Presley's RBI single. Ken Phelps hit his 24th homer of the year for a 4-0 lead in the third.

Twins 8, White Sox 1: In Minneapolis, rookie Jeff Bittner pitched seven strong innings in his American League debut and Tom Brunansky homered and doubled, leading Minnesota's rout of Chicago. Gary Gaetti went 3-for-4 with run-scoring singles in the first and third. He leads the Twins with 98 runs batted in.

Expos 9, Cardinals 2: In National League, in Montreal, Andres Galarraga homered and drove in three runs, and the Expos took advantage of three errors to rout St. Louis.

Starter Reuschel Brings Giants Relief

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Rick Reuschel is doing exactly what the San Francisco Giants wanted: winning, and quickly. Reuschel needed

5-hour, 16-minute game, the longest of the year for both teams.

Rangers 9, Tigers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish drove in three runs and Scott Fletcher scored three times in a 14-inning attack that knocked Detroit out of first place in the Eastern Division.

White Sox 5, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Lyons singled home Carlton Fisk in the 11th to down the Royals. Fisk walked with two outs against reliever John Davis and stole his first base of the

season; Lyons followed with a single to center field.

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ART BUCHWALD

The Mozzarella Wars

WASHINGTON — In two days Congress will hold hearings on one of the great issues of the year. There is, and I do not make this up, an effort to force the United States' frozen pizza makers to use 900 percent more mozzarella dairy cheese in pepperoni or other meat-topped pizza.

A lobbyist who is fighting the mozzarella invasion told me the white hats are the frozen pizza manufacturers who want nothing more than to sell a nutritious pizza with a less costly soybean cheese substitute.

The black hats, according to the pizza lobbyists, are the dairymen who maintain that the more mozzarella you use in frozen pizza, the more money the government will save in dairy subsidies. (The black hats are talking about \$50 million a year, which looks good to Congress.)

But the white hats say there is more to pizza than just saving money on cheese subsidies. Frozen pizza is a very fragile dish and if you load it down with more mozzarella than it can support, it will become a gooey mess and slide down your shirt.

For another thing, using real cheese on the top would force the price of pizza up and create a terrible hardship on children and lower forms of life, who are pizzas' biggest consumers.

Belgian Casinos Plan School for Croupiers

BRUSSELS — Three leading casinos on the Belgian coast are setting up a school to teach croupiers how to handle chips, spin roulette wheels and deal with customers who lose large sums of money.

Casino officials said that the casinos of Ostend, Middelkerke and Blankenberge were jointly setting up the school, where the main subjects will be baccarat and roulette. They would also learn foreign languages and receive a diploma at the end of their course.

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